THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1797. [Vol. V.--No. 686.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expofed for fale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ftreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the fale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and felling of fuch articles therein fetween the times of public fales as may be on limitation. They likewife offer their fervices n tranfacting any kind of Commiffion Bufinefs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Three pipes of choice Madeira Wine,

to be fold on a credit of 90 days—for negociable notes with approved endorfers. Enquire at the Vendue Store of

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the fhip Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Aflortment,

Which they offerfor fale by the Package or Piece on very reafonable terms, at their Wholefale Store, King-Street,

Double & fingle F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cafk, or larger quantity.

Hats afforted in Boxes from 9£ to 13£ fterl.

Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in caſks.

Glafs Ware afforted in caſks and cafes,

Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in caſks.

Ironmongery and Hardware in caſks and cafes.

Beft made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

Thompfon and Veitch

Have juft received by the fhip Pomona, from Oporto,

A QUANTITY OF

PORT WINE,

in pipes, hogfheads, and quarter caſks.

They have alfo received by the floop Miller from Antigua,

A few hogfheads of

Third Proof Rum.

Auguft 3. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his fervices to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchafe and fale of real and perfonal Eftate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the truft to be repofed in fuch a character, and flatters himfelf h's conduct will not difappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wifhes of thofe who may chufe to commit their commands to him,

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

THE Subfcriber having again engaged in the bufinefs of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few fober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either cafe apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required,

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

To be Rented,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT valuable Merchant Mill, lying in the county of Prince William, known by the Thoroughfare, and all out houfes thereto belonging. The country adjacent is equal to any known for wheat, and is diftant not more than 40 miles from the town of Alexandria. This mill has manufactured for feveral years paft a great quantity of flour, which is as much approved of as any brought to this market. It alfo affords a moft excellent ftand for a ftore and the diftillery bufinefs, from the quantity of rye made there. It is unneceffary to be full in the defcription, as it is prefumed any perfon wifhing to rent will firft fee it. The terms may be known by application to Mr. John Luke, in Fairfax county, fix miles from this town.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

July 8. 2me

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Havanna Sugar, Molaffes, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogfheads Molaffes,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the fchooner Mary from Havanna, and will be fold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

Auguft 29. tf

Andrew & William Ramfay

Have juft received by the fhip Saratoga, Capt. Towers, from Rotterdam,

ONE HUNDRED PIPES, AND SIX PUNCHEONS OF

GIN,

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY.

FOUR HUNDRED

Gin Cafes,

With twelve empty bottles each, and

FIVE HUNDRED

Empty Kegs,

All of which they will difpofe of on moderate terms.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

SARATOGA,

JOHN TOWERS, MASTER—burthen 228 tons—fhe is a fine ftrong veffel, and fails remarkably faft—has only made one voyage, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the captain on board, at Ramfay's wharf, or to

A. & W. RAMSAY.

Auguft 17. tf

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

JESSE LUCE, maſter—65 tons burthen, and carries 500 barrels, now lying at Harper's wharf. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & CO.

Who have juft received a freſh fupply of

Ladies' Engliſh kid Sandals, and Morocco Slippers

of various colours, in the neweſt taſte and faſhion. Alſo, a large aſſortment of Gentlemens' Shoes, Miſs's Slippers, Womens' Stuff, Boys' and Childrens' Shoes. They have on hand,

Beef in bbls. and half bbls.

SALT,
LIME,
CHOCOLATE, and
HUMHUMS.

Auguſt 17. 6t

For Sale,

The Schooner

LUCY,

Of Boſton.

EDWARD OAKS, maſter—burthen 116 tons, a ſtaunch veſſel, ſails faſt, and is in complete order.

For Sale alſo

A quantity of Spars,

now landing from ſaid veſſel. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

Auguſt 15.

To be Let,

A three ſtory Brick Houſe,

in Union ſtreet, adjoining the Union Tavern—at preſent occupied by Mr. James Cavan.—The houſe is large and convenient. For terms apply to

JOHN MUNCASTER, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Auguſt 1.

Andrew & Wm. Ramſay

Have imported in the ſhip Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Alſo from Liſbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for ſale at their warehouſe on King ſtreet.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Liſbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter caſks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well aſſorted bariron.

THE ſubſcribers offer for ſale for caſh, or on a ſhort credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

2 quarter caſks do.
1 do. Liſbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molaſſes,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiſkey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware aſſorted to ſuit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country ſtores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *Engliſh* Hollow Glaſs.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe WINES, in pipes, hhds. quarter caſks and bottles.

Ten pipes Thompſon's Old Madeira.
Claret in hhds. and in caſes of one dozen.
100 dozen do. Palus & Haut Margot, Medoc, in caſes of two and four dozen, very old.
25 pipes of Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy
Holland Gin in pipes, jugs, and caſes.
Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum.
Whiſkey in hhds and barrels.
A few hogſheads Molaſſes.
Hibbert's London bottled Porter and Brown Stout in caſks of 6 dozen.
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon ſkin, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, and Imperial } TEAS of the beſt quality.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels.
Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Spinning Cotton
Cadiz and Anguilla Salt, Chocolate in boxes,
Rice, Fig Blue, Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allum,
Copperas, Madder, Glue, Roſin, Race, ground
Ginger, Leiper's Snuff in bottles and bladders,
Havanna Segars, Muſtard in bottles, Anchovies,
Cayenne and black Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Spermaceti Candles, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Philadelphia Soal Leather. &c.

ALSO.

Four Boxes and one Bale

Iriſh Linens,

Well aſſorted, which will be ſold very low.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

April 18.

IMPORTED

BY ROBERT CALIFF, in the Ship Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, from London, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, on very low terms by the package only,

Dry White Lead in caſks of 5 cwt. each,
Spaniſh Brown, 4
Venetian Red, 3
White Copperas, 2
Foreign Spruce Ochre, 5
Red Lead, 1½
Vermilion in papers ¼ cwt.
White Lead ground in oil in kegs of 28lbs. each,
Yellow Ochre,
Fine Green,
Fine Blue,
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40d. Nail in ſmall caſks,
Hardware well aſſorted in ſmall packages, ſuited to country retail ſtores.
Sea Charts, Quadrants, Compaſſes, Hour and Minute Glaſſes, Gunter's Scales, a variety of articles in the Ship Chandlery line, aſſorted in ſmall caſes.
Lucca Oil in caſes containing 3 doz. pint bottles
Beſt muſtard in caſes containing 6 doz. half pound bottles,
Spaniſh Indigo and Pruſſian Blue,
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each,
Double and ſingle deep ſea lines, Marlines, Log lines, and Sewing twine,
Ship bells mounted complete,
Seine twine of a very ſuperior quality in bundles of two pounds each,
60 pieces of broad and narrow Buntin, all colours,
Six Seines 25 fathoms long, of the very beſt materials and workmanſhip, with corks, leads, and lines complete ſuited for the herring and ſhad fiſhery.
Roll Brimſtone in ſmall caſks,
An aſſortment of Freſh Medicines and moſt approved Surgical Inſtruments in ſmall caſes, containing every article to affort a Druggiſt or Apothecary's ſhop, and well ſuited to accommodate a practiſing Phyſician.

These Goods being the property of a gentleman whoſe buſineſs calls him to the northward, they will be ſold on terms which will be very favorable to the purchaſer, if applied for immediately.

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

April 15.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A VIEW, MAP, AND PLAN,

OF THE CITY, HARBOUR, AND ENVIRONS OF

ALEXANDRIA;

By the ſame Engineer who executed thoſe of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THAT vaſt utility ariſing from ſuch an undertaking, is too obvious to need any comment; ſuffice it therefore to ſay, that the execution ſhall not be inferior to thoſe above named, which has not been excelled by any work of the kind on this continent.

This plan will contain—Firſt, A plan of the city, with the breadth and names of each ſtreet; the names and ſituation of the different wharves, together with a deſcription of all the public buildings, &c. &c. Secondly, A particular deſcription of the harbour, with an account of the beſt anchoring places, from the moſt experienced pilots; and Thirdly, On the top will be a perſpective view of the city, taken from the ſhore of Maryland. The whole is intended to form a uſeful, inſtructive, and ornamental work.

The artiſt flatters himſelf, from his knowledge of the good taſte of the inhabitants of this city, and their known liberality in encouraging the fine arts, that they will not miſs the preſent opportunity of furniſhing themſelves with an impreſſion of ſo uſeful a work, as the plan now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. The ſize of the Engraving to be 24 by 18 inches, to be engraved by one of the firſt artiſts on the continent, and printed on a paper made on purpoſe for the work.

II. It ſhall be delivered to ſubſcribers in the ſame order as ſubſcribed for, therefore thoſe wiſhing for proof impreſſions, are invited to be early with their names.

III. The price to ſubſcribers to be three dollars: one to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other two on delivery of the plan.

IV. To non ſubſcribers the price will be five dollars.

Subſcriptions will be received by all the bookſellers in Alexandria, and at the Union Tavern in George-Town.

Auguſt 26.

A Dwelling Houſe to Rent.

I WILL rent for one or a term of years, that Two Story Brick Dwelling Houſe, ſituate on the corner of Princeſs and Union ſtreets.—It has two rooms on the firſt floor, three on the ſecond, and two in the garret, all well finiſhed, and a convenient yard thereto belonging. There is a clever garden adjoining the houſe that I will let go with it, rent free, till I may have occaſion to uſe myſelf. Poſſeſſion will be given any time after the ſecond of next month.

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

Auguſt 26. 3wep

JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, VIA NEW-YORK,

And now opened for ſale at the moſt reduced prices, by

JOHN BOGUE,

AT HIS STORE IN KING STREET,

An Elegant Aſſortment of

Ironmongery & Hardware,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Tacks, Brads,
Nails, Spikes, Saſh pullies, Spring and ſcrew faſtenings,

With all other ſorts ſuitable for building.

Commode and drop handles,
Till, Deſk, Cheſt, & Trunk } LOCKS;
Braſs hinges, Table buts & catches, Fluſh ſpring bolts, Three wheeled ſocket, ſcrew, & other caſtors,

Curtain and pendant rings, ſuitable for cabinet-makers.

ALSO, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenters', Joiners', & Cabinet-makers' Tools,

CONSISTING OF

Bench, moulding, and other planes,
Saws of different ſorts,
Socket chiſſels, mortice do. firmers, gouges, turkey ſtone, hammers, ſcrew drivers, and augers.
Steelyards, weights, beams, &c.

Auguſt 8. 1mep

I WILL SELL, OR RENT,

The Houſe and Lot, lately occupied by Alexander M'Connell, and ſold by him to Mr. Jonathan Swift, and by Mr. Swift to me, on the corner of Water and Duke Streets.

July 25. R. T. HOOE.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19.

THE THEATRE,

Although it was not officially announced that the President would honor its walls, was respectably crowded. The boxes appropriated for the President, Governor, and their Suite, were ornamented with federal insignia, by the ingenious manager. On opposite sides of the stage stood the figures of COLUMBIA and her sister LIBERTY, clad in their respective *costumes*, the former supporting the "*Declaration of Independence*," and the latter, the "*Constitution of the United States.*"—The balconies were decorated with the colors of the Union.

On the entrance of the President, he was exultingly hailed by *every* class of citizens who peopled the spacious dome, with an electric burst of admiration—a shout jubilant of republican gratitude, more honorary to the patriot than the *king-drawn* chariot of Sesostrus, and more grateful to the statesman than the imperial ovations of the Cæsars.

The *fair* republicans of the boxes were unwilling in so genial a cause, to resign, even to their husbands, the presumptive title of "exclusive patriot." At the *entre* of the illustrious Adams, they rose, with involuntary impulse, while their eyes beamed the irresistible eloquence of intuitive homage; exhibiting at once, amid the various gala of popular sentiment, the truly fascinating spectacle (unknown in classic fable) of Hebe, *timid* as the *Sensitive*, yet blooming as the *Carnation*, presenting the choicest viands of a delighted public, to sublimate the intellectual banquet of our political Nestor.

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 19.

The commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, for ascertaining the St. Croix boundary, lately convened in Boston, have adjourned to meet in this town on the first Monday in June next.—The extensiveness of the two rivers in dispute, and other difficulties attending the surveys, by the agents judged necessary for the trial, we learn, have rendered this adjournment indispensible.

David Howell, Esq. returned home on Thursday, and the Hon. Egbert Benson, Esq. another of the commissioners, arrived here yesterday, on his way to New-York.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 25.

Late last night arrived the ship Severn, Captain Fairly, from Hull, which place she left on the 8th July, and brings London dates to the 5th:—the principal articles they contain are as follow:

SECOND MUTINY

IN LORD BRIDPORT'S FLEET.

The ships of lord Bridport's fleet had returned to Spithead about five days subsequent to the EXECUTION of PARKER, the delegate, in a state of mutiny, one of which was the Marlborough, of 74 guns, Captain Easton; the remainder of the fleet was in sight, and expected all in, in the same state.

Capt. Easton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with dispatches from the ships in mutiny to earl Spencer, and while waiting for an answer at the admiralty house, from some unknown cause, stabbed himself, and immediately expired.

Arrival of Lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

His lordship has been received at Lisle with great pomp; and three commissioners appointed by the directory of France to treat for a SEPARATE PEACE *(which the British government has assented to)* between that republic and Great Britain.—The credentials of lord Malmesbury commence with an acknowledgment of the republic on the part of Great Britain.

Richard Parker, the delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30th, on board the Sandwich man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerness; on which occasion he behaved with manly fortitude.

The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore, is entirely quelled.

To-morrow we shall give copious details of European intelligence, brought by the above vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25.

AUTHENTIC.

The information which has been published in some of the newspapers, that the American troops at the Natchez have been ordered by the Spanish governors to quit that country, is without foundation. The latest intelligence is to this effect:—

The long delays of the Spanish governors to execute the treaties between the United States and Spain, and on a succession of such miserable pretexts as could not deceive the least wary and uninformed of the inhabitants of the Natchez, gave great uneasiness; which was increased by the Spaniards reinforcing and repairing the forts at that place and the Walnut Hills. The inhabitants generally were impatient to come under the government of the United States, *of which they considered themselves as citizens.* A great variety of incidents on the part of the Spaniards, and an extra proclamation of the Baron de Carondelet, of the 31st of May, which the inhabitants viewed as little short of a declaration of war against the United States, had wrought their temper up to a high pitch. In this state of the public mind, a single act of oppression could not fail to produce an explosion. This happened on the 9th of June. A Baptist preacher, (a citizen of the United States) was taken on some trivial pretence, and confined *by his legs* in the Spanish fort. This was considered by the people as an attack upon the privileges of the citizens of the United States, within their own acknowledged territory, and evidence of a determination at all events, to enforce with rigor the laws of Spain, both civil and *religious.* Under this impression, the inhabitants flew to arms, and the governor and principal Spanish officers took refuge in their fort.

In three or four days Governor Gayoso requested an interview with Mr. Ellicott, of which the object was to fall on some plan of accommodation with the inhabitants. This, Mr. Ellicott had uniformly exerted himself to accomplish; and after some days it was effected—and he, and Lieutenant Pope, the officer commanding the American troops at the Natchez, engaged to use their endeavors to preserve the peace and order thus restored.

The inhabitants stipulated, that having embodied as citizens of the United States, none of them should be prosecuted or fined for their conduct in this affair: that while they should remain under the Spanish jurisdiction, the laws should be executed with moderation; and that none of the inhabitants should be transported as prisoners out of their district, on any pretence whatever—that none of the inhabitants north of the boundary line, (the 31st degree of north latitude) should be embodied as militia, or to aid in any military operation, except in case of an Indian invasion, or to suppress riots, during the state of suspense in regard to the execution of the treaty; but on the contrary, that during that time they should be considered as in a state of neutrality. To these terms governor Gayoso acceded, and published the same by his proclamation. The terms were sent down to New Orleans to the governor general, the baron de Carondelet, for his confirmation; which, if given, will continue the tranquility, which through the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily restored.

Health-Office, August 25.

The inspectors of the health-office have received notice of two new cases of an infectious fever. They have but two communications from the physicians.

There have been received into the City Hospital, since the 18th of August, thirty eight patients—ten of them have died—most of the others are on the recovery.

By order of the board.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
CHAIRMAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF

DAVID M'LEAN.

Taken from the Quebec Gazette of JULY 27, 1797.

Mr. Pyke—said that the arduous and important task of conducting the prisoner's defence had been assigned by the court to his learned friend Mr. Franklin and himself, important it was in every point of view, arduous he confessed when he considered his own want of experience, he wished the prisoners counsel possessed of more abilities than he could presume to, yet he said he felt a degree of confidence when he reflected that he was before an English tribunal ready at all times to extend its indulgence to those unfortunate persons brought before it accused of capital crimes, and that the court was in some measure considered as counsel for the prisoner, he therefore did not doubt but that he should receive both countenance and assistance in his endeavour to discharge his duty; he expressed his satisfaction to find such respectable characters on the jury knowing them to be incapable of being governed by those prejudices which influence only weak and unenlightened minds, and that those reports which had been circulated against the prisoner, would have no weight with them in giving their verdict—Perfuaded he was that however appearances might be against the prisoner, yet that they would require positive and indisputable evidence of the charges bro't against him, that evidence which the law, in those cases requires, and not mere words, and vague conversations, so liable to be misinterpreted, for should the smallest doubt be entertained of the guilt of the prisoner it was the duty of the jury to lean to the side of mercy and acquit him—He said he was under no apprehensions for the prisoner knowing that he was before a tribunal where justice is mingled with mercy, unlike those of a certain republic were accusation and suspicion were sufficient grounds for conviction, The prisoner at the bar stood charged 1st. with compassing and intending to depose the king, and put him to death; and secondly with adhering to and comforting the kings enemies—The nature of the crime of high treason, and its several species had been ably explained by his learned friend the attorney general but he begged leave to differ from him in his application of it to the present case—He said as to the first charge there was not a shadow of proof of any intention in the prisoner to depose or take away the life of our beloved sovereign indeed it was absurd to suppose that he had such an intention, and it was equally absurd to suppose that the act of any individual in this distant part of his Majesty's dominions could in the smallest degree affect his sacred person, he said the jury must be of opinion that the first charge was not supported—As to the second, he said there was no proof that the prisoner had actually given aid and information to the king's enemies, they had endeavoured to prove an intention to do so, but that was not sufficient, to support this charge it was necessary to prove that he had actually given aid and information—Indeed no other proof had been given but of conversations which took place between the prisoner and the witnesses, the whole of which as to any design against this country or of aiding its enemies, appeared to be altogether implacable, indeed it should appear from one part of Frichette's testimony, that Frichette did not believe the prisoner had any such design—the prisoner he said, was a native and subject of the United States where he had hitherto always resided but being unfortunate in trade he was much harrassed by his creditors and forced to leave his own home and family to seek an asylum in this country, his creditors even pursuaded him here, and this was the cause of his taking upon him the name of *Felt*—Arrived in Canada, it was natural for him previous to fixing himself in any business to enquire into the state of the country, and what were those inquiries? Was there not a time when every citizen of Quebec made the same and all ranks here endeavoured to obtain information of the disposition of the Canadians in the distant parishes; thank God those inquiries were now unnecessary, however he conceived they were not more criminal in Mr. M'Lean than in any other person, he acknowledged the conduct of the prisoner had been very imprudent but it certainly was not such as would justify them in convicting him of high treason, he hoped therefore they would acquit the prisoner on his charge also, he trusted that any omission of his counsel would be supplied by the superior discernment of the court and concluded with saying he did not doubt that they would do justice and by their verdict acquit the several duties which they owed to the laws the prisoner and themselves.

Mr. Francklin followed Mr. Pyke—he said he believed it was not necessary for him to make an apology for appearing in defence of the unfortunate man at the bar, as the court had assigned him that duty. It was an important task, but he would endeavor to perform it. He conceived from the narrative the prisoner had himself given to the jury, that the transactions in which he had been concerned, now appeared in a light very different from that in which the counsel for the prosecution had endeavored to place them. The prisoner's views were entirely of a private nature, his object was to retrieve his broken fortunes in Canada, by engaging in some profitable trade, and the question he asked respecting the state of the country, and the political dispositions of the people, were merely prompted by his desire of ascertaining the probability of success in business, and of being assured of the propriety of fixing his residence in the province, which he had heard was disturbed by internal troubles. Such being his motive, there could be nothing criminal in acquiring the most accurate information on this head; he conceived that neither of the counts charged in the indictment had been established, no evidence had been adduced to shew that the prisoner had compassed the king's death. In support of this latter charge, it was necessary to prove some direct plan to take away the king's life, as in Crohagan's case, for the subversion of the government of this province was not likely to affect the natural life of the king, even the overthrow of his authority by a revolution which severed from the British empire thirteen colonies, did not endanger his Majesty's natural existence. It was usual in England to charge persons concerned in plots against the government, with compassing the king's death, and the reason given by Foster is, that experience hath shewn, that between the dethronement and the graves of princes, the distance is very small: but the same reasoning could not apply in this case, and that therefore it was clear they must acquit the prisoner on this count: the second count also stood unsupported, for there was no proof of aid being given to the enemy. He observed that as the crime of high treason was great, so was the punishment severe, and this consideration ought to induce the jury to construe every thing favorable for the prisoner, and to give a verdict to his prejudice, but upon the clearest proofs; he could not help recommending to them, to consider his case with the strictest impartiality, more particularly as the prisoner was a foreigner. On that account, candor and liberality ought to distinguish the trial. That the evidence ought to be viewed with a scrutinizing eye, as it came partly from accomplices, who ought always to be heard with caution, for being themselves implicated, it is their aim to shift the burden of guilt from their own shoulders, and to save themselves from punishment by ensuring the conviction of the person under trial; he remarked a seeming inconsistency in Barnard's evidence, who, though he told the prisoner, at their second meeting at Laprairie, that he had informed a magistrate of their first conversation, was yet entrusted with a deeper knowledge of his plan. Butterfield's manner of giving his testimony must have forcibly struck the jury and inclined them to give but little credit to him: and so prevaricating a witness as Frichette deserved still less attention, he could not but remind the jury with what scrupulous exactness juries in England examined the proofs on prosecutions for high treason; for which he appealed to the late state trials, and indeed there could not be an excess of caution. He concluded by observing, that he entrusted the prisoner's fate to the jury with confidence—gentlemen of their integrity and discernment would doubtless consider his case without prejudice or bias, and he felt assured, that by acquitting the prisoner, they would satisfy their consciences and discharge their duty to the country.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MESSRS. YUNDT & BROWN,

THE following was handed me by an intelligent French gentleman of this city, to transcribe and offer you for publication. The benevolent motives which induced him to draw it up, does great honor to his humanity; and, if you think it will convey any useful information to the gentlemen of the faculty, or be the means of preserving the lives of any of us, (if the disease upon which it treats, again makes its appearance among us) it is at your service.

ESCULAPIUS.

During the time the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, in 1793, none of the French people who resided there, left the city on that account, yet there was rarely an instance of any of that nation being attacked by this disease, and but very few instances of its proving fatal to those who had taken it. This is a fact which cannot be controverted. The French physicians were also generally successful in their treatment of the disease.

It is unnecessary here to draw any of the inferences which might be deduced from these facts—I only intend to explain the usual methods of the French physicians in treating diseases which they pronounce in any degree or character to be putrid or inflammatory, They administer temperate

nd light acid drink, with evacuations by emollient clysters, but never prescribe any violent remedies. They endeavor to keep the body loose and cool, and assist nature in carrying the disease to its crisis by eve ry easy means—but never prescribe mercury. Such are the general methods among the French.

I will just observe here, that the French use less meat, salt and spiritous liquors, than the Americans; and generally, when sick or disordered, they abstain entirely from any victuals that may be hard to digest, and live upon small quantities of vegetables, soup with rice, spinage, sorrel, and jelly of acid fruits. No doubt it is by this abstinence they are rendered less liable to be infected by any malignant or contagious fevers than other nations.

MEDICAL INSURRECTION.

Some symptoms of the plague having lately shewn themselves in several of the villages in Hungary, a number of physicians where sent by government to administer preventatives to the peasants; but as some of those who took them died, and it was rather understood that these remedies hastened their deaths, the peasants rose upon the physicians, and entirely drove them out of the villages. In consequence of this proceeding a mandate was issued to procure their re-admission, and a military escort provided for the medical tribe, who now in their turn refuse to act, while the peasants persisted in dying of the *disease* rather than of the *doctor*.

Alexandria, August 31.

FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York from Hull, brings papers to the 8th, and London dates to the 6th of July. The most prominent features are —the execution of Parker on the 30th of June—another mutiny on board Lord Bridport's fleet—Lord Malmesbury having met the commissioners of peace at Lisle—Prussia's acknowledgment of the Batavian Republic—the signing of the definitive treaty between France and the Emperor, &c. A few extracts are annexed, which, in our succeeding number, will be followed by more particular details.

LONDON, JUNE 24—25.

Quarrels at Paris—also betwixt the Council of Five Hundred and the Directory.

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 22d instant. The spirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with that facility of temper which has always characterised them, seem on the point of being led to retrace the steps of the revolution, and to recall some principles which they so totally overthrew. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to apologize for prejudice. The emigrants of all descriptions are crowding back into the country, and aristocracy no longer shelters itself under the mask even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the correction of republican ideas, and a venal press is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the superstition of their ancestors.

The arrogance of the French Directory lately received a mortifying check. Gilbert Desmoliers, at the close of a masterly speech on the finances, said, addressing himself to the council of five hundred, "The directory presumes to criticise your opinions. It has been proposed that my report should be sent to the directory. I do not wonder at this motion, since one of the directors demanded, in my presence, that I should be obliged to lay the speech I delivered on their table.—(The council shewed it the most marked disapprobation.) It is high time that the directory should be taught not to alarm the public by indecent messages, but to confine itself to its functions, to wait your orders, and not to meddle with your discussions." This speech was listened to by the council with the utmost attention, and received with strong indications of general applause.

The discussions in the council of five hundred on the subject of finance have been long and violent, in the course of them, the directory have been treated with little ceremony. Males, one of the members of the council observed, that there was the greatest danger in leaving five men masters of the public fortune; and that their responsibility would be of little advantage when all the public resources should be exhausted. The project of Desmoliers was adopted; the object of which was to deprive the executive directory of a discretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late message of the directory at the council of five-hundred, read in secret, contains a most alarming picture of the actual state of the finances. It begins communicating to the council, a memorial of the bureau of police, respecting the hospitals, the prisons, and all the institutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony must be shed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hospital at Paris, since the month of last December, 1500 have perished in consequence of bad nourishment, or rather the want of nurses, who were obliged to quit the hospital as their wages were not paid. The prisons suffer the same penury and there is good reason to believe, that for want of care, the prisoners may escape. The public functionaries experience the greatest delay in the payment of their salaries, and several of them destroyed themselves. A long silence of consternation succeeded the reading their message. Gilbert Desmolies broke this silence by reproaching the directory with the bad system of administration which it continued to pursue, the practice which it had of swallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributions, on the privilege which is regularly gave to the contractors on objects the most sacred, such as the hospitals and the prisons. A warm discussion took place, which ended in the message, being referred to the committee of finances.—(Tableau de la France et de L'Europe.)

JUNE 28—29.

The flag of truce so anxiously expected, arrived on Saturday at Dover, at 10 o'clock, with the answer of the executive directory to the explanation which had been demanded, of certain terms contained in the note transmitted from the French government, inclosing the passport for our minister. The dispatch reached town about four o'clock the same afternoon. The answer of the directory is, we understand, such as those who wish for peace will not be dissatisfied with. The negociation will be entered upon in a manner likely to conduce to a general peace, the allies of both nations being to be included in the negociation. We do not affect to state the precise words of the answer; but our readers may rely upon this as the substance. We can further state upon equally good authority, that Lord Malmesbury, accompanied by Earl Pembroke, Lord Morphet, and Lord Grenville, Leveson Gower, will immediately set off for Lisle.—Sun.

The answer of the directory to the dispatch which was transmitted by ministers on Saturday se'nnight, is known to be so far satisfactory, that lord Malmesbury, and the three lords, the companions of his embassy, are directed to hold themselves in readiness for their departure forthwith. A cabinet council was held both on Saturday and yesterday, to prepare the instructions, and lord Malmesbury had interviews with Mr Pitt and Lord Grenville. We rejoice that all preliminary obstacles are surmounted, and that the negociation is actually to be commenced. Lord Malmesbury is so much indisposed that he is not expected to be able to set off some days to come.→

The funds rose on Saturday more than 3 per cent. on the specific tidings brought by the French flag of truce. Consuls, for the July opening, were 1d 55 ½; and the discount on the loyalty loan was reduced to two per cent.

A commercial intercourse is, in some degree, already opened between England and the French republic, and considerable quantities of goods have been recently shipped for France, without interruption from the governments of either country.

JULY 6.

We this morning received Paris papers of the 1st instant. They contain an account from Milan, of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between Austria and France on the 31st of May at Montebello.

In the sitting of the 20th June Pastoret called the attention of the council of 500, to the political situation of France and the United States of America. Adverting to the treaty of 1778 he professed himself unable to conceive how the directory could issue the order of the 2d March last, which was equivalent to a declaration of war. After shewing that the directory had the right of taking the first steps in a war, it belonged to the legislative body to examine and confirm it. "What," said Pastoret, "have been the acts of hostility which have provoked this order? I admit that the commercial treaty concluded in 1794, between Washington & the administration may give rise to some suspicions respecting the United States; but these are not sufficient to justify a violation of the constitution." The orator concluded by moving for a message to the directory, requiring an account of the political situation of France, considered in relation to the United States, and all orders of the directory be sent to the committee appointed to consider how far the legislative body can annul the order of the executive body. These resolutions were, with some alterations, as to the committee and the order of proceeding adopted, and the speech of Pastoret was ordered to be printed.

A curious made to evade the expences of travelling.

JOHN KILBURN, a person well known to many gentlemen of the turf, as a listseller, and attendant in the stables, at most of the races in the kingdom, died lately in very reduced circumstances, at a public-house at Water Newington, Huntingdonshire. He had undergone various vicissitudes in life; and had been a horse dealer of some eminence, and in that line travelled into France and other foreign parts; returning to England poor, he entered into several militias, and was at one time a sergent in the Huntingdonshire; but his predilection for horses and the turf, occasioned his getting rid of that situation. At a town in Bedfordshire, some years ago, he was, according to the turf phrase, quite broke down! It was in harvest; a week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to reach there in time he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance, to stamp on his padlock the words "Richmond goal;" which, with a chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn field to sleep.—As he expected, he was soon apprehended, taken before a magistrate, who after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoped they would not let him lay while another assizes. The constables on their arrival at the gaol accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you know this man?" —"Yes, very well; its Kilburn; I have known him many a year."—"We suppose he has broken out of your gaol, as he has a chain and padlock on his leg with your mark; is not he a prisoner?"—"A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life,"—"Nor," says Kilburn "have these gentlemen, Sir, they have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and now I will not give them any further trouble; I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage."—The distance he thus travelled was about 173 miles.

DISCOVERIES.

On the 16th of February, 1796, the snow Arthur, Captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north west coast of America, and China.

On the 26th of April, 1794, he fell in with a very extensive group of islands, counting thereby six in number. These islands agree with Arrowsmith's general chart, but are laid down too far to the eastward. The longest island lies in the latitude of 17, 30, S. longitude 175, 15, east of Greenwich.

Capt. Barber anchored in a large bay, on the west side of this island, in ten fathom water, and shortly after a canoe came off but approached with great caution; and it was some time before the natives, by signs of friendship, could be induced on board. They had no idea of barter, but were very willing to receive presents. The next day several canoes put off, but in lieu of provisions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with spears, clubs, bows and arrows.

Captain Barber made all the boats go astern, and endeavored to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were shewn some muskets, but they not knowing what they were, took them to be clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was necessary to keep them off, and some who had obtained footing, were pushed down.

On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur in different directions, and shortly a general discharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire upon them from two or three swivels and a few muskets, by which some of them must have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ship. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occasioned the greatest consternation among the savages, who in an instant disappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur soon got clear of them.

Their canoes appear to be about thirty feet in length, but scarcely three feet broad. They had a stage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpose of standing on to heave their spears; and there were from 8 to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people; not a man amongst those that were seen appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They saw no women.

These islands require very great caution in approaching them from the eastward; being almost surrounded with reefs, and interspersed with sunken rocks and shoals in every direction. The 18th of May, on his passage to the northward, in the latitude of 3. 45. South, captain Barber discovered a small sandy island, to which he gave the name of Drummond's Island, which appeared to have no other inhabitants than birds. This island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel more than five or six miles. It lies in latitude 3. 40. south, and nearly in the longitude of 176. 51. west of Greenwich—variation 9. east.

The Cincinnatus, Martin, (an American) from London to Virginia, is taken by L'Aigle French privateer, of 14 guns, and carried to L'Orient.

SAVAGE ANECDOTE.

From Miss Williams's Letters.

"A peasant of d'Achicourt, a village near Arras, came to sell butter in the town. As she walked along the street, she met a cart filled with victims who were going to execution.—"Voila," said this poor creature with naïveté, "voila des gens qui meurent pour bien peu de chose!"* She was instantly seized, and led to the tribunal of Lebon, During her trial she held in arms her infant of three months old, whom she suckled, When she heard her sentence of death, "Quoi!" said she, "quoi, pour un mot que j'ai dit, vous allez séparer l'enfant d'avec la mere?"† When she received the fatal stroke, the streams of maternal nourishment issued rapidly from her bosom, and, mingling with her blood bathed her executioner."

* "*Those people they die for very little.*"

† "*What! for one word I said, will you part the child and its mother?*"

SPORTIVE.

When Voltaire's tragedy of Mahomet was first brought upon the Paris stage, one of the King's physicians, meeting the poet in a private company, remarked, that the existence of Alcanor, after his death wound, was rather protracted: he contended, in a long argument, that it was, physically, impossible for him so long to survive a wound, such as it was there described. "True," replied Voltaire, rather drily, "but you are to recollect, my dear sir, that he is not attended by a *physician*."

For Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine

JOSEPH,

An American bottom, burthen 1200 barrels—she is a staunch, new, fast sailing vessel, well found, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.—For terms apply to

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

August 31.

To Lease forever,

SEVERAL vacant lots in elegible situations in the town of Alexandria. ——Also, will be leased for a term of years, several other vacant lots, the situations of which will be shewn, and terms made known on application to

STEPHEN MOORE.

August 31. 6t

The Partnership,

(if any) which subsisted between CARVER & HALL, and STEPHEN & THOMAS MILBURN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands will be settled by CARVER & HALL, by whom the business will be carried on as usual.

WILLIAM CARVER,
THOMAS HALL,
STEPHEN MILBURN.
THOMAS MILBURN.

August 31. 3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up in the month of July last, as a runaway, and committed to jail by Wm. Deneale, Esq. a negro man named GEORGE, about 20 or 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. When first taken he said he belonged to Henry Toll, but he has since said he belonged to George James Mund, of Westmoreland county, living within about five miles of the court-house. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

SIMON THOMAS,
COALER.

August 17. 4tlaw

THE following BLANKS are for sale at the office of the Columbian Mirror,

VIZ.

THE ROLE D'EQUIPAGE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BILLS OF LADING,
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
BONDS,
COASTING & FOREIGN MANIFESTS
NEGOTIABLE NOTES,
AND
BANK CHECKS.

THE subscriber having resolved to lay off the half acre lot which he holds in the town of Alexandria (bounded by Prince and Pitt streets) into convenient building squares, gives this public notice thereof, and of his intention to lease them forever, on ground rent.

Five and an half feet extending from Prince street will be added to the alley already left by Mr. Ricketts, across to Mr. Halley's lot, and another alley of ten feet will be laid out about midway the lot from Pitt street, until it intersects the former alley. All the lots on Prince street will extend back to this alley and be about 83 or 84 feet in depth—and the lots forth thereof will extend from Pitt street to the first mentioned alley, and be four in number, of equal front (about 21 feet each.) The corner lot will have a breadth of 26 feet on Prince street, and about 83 or 84 on Pitt street, or may be divided into two. The remaining front on the former street will be divided into four more lots, equal in size, and about 24 or 25 feet front each.

If any persons should be inclined to make offers for the lots here described, or any of them, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, my manager, will receive the same. If not done shortly, the lots will be exposed at public sale, of which notice will be given.

GO: WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, July 11.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of announcing to his fellow citizens, his readiness to resume in a particular manner, the practice of medicine, with which various avocations have for some time considerably interfered; these, however, he is disposed to flatter himself, are so far arranged, as to furnish no future interruption to a prosecution of his professional concerns, an object to which both his interest and inclination will lead him to devote an undivided attention.

ELISHA C. DICK.

August 19. tf

NOTICE.

To Purchasers of Coal.

HARRY HETH having received information, that several persons have been in the habit of shipping Coal from Richmond to Alexandria, and other places in the United States, and selling the same as from his Coal yards.

In order to prevent future impositions of the same kind, he has to inform the citizens of Alexandria, and all others concerned, that he now delivers the master of every vessel that loads with his coal, a bill thereof, signed by himself.

Manchester, August 12. 3wep

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has rented Mr. William Tonkin's

Billiard Room and Table,

at the back of Jackson and Dunnington's store on King street, and he will use every exertion in his power to accommodate those that will favour him with their custom, and at the most reduced prices, as follows:

Games by day light

	£.	S.	D.
16 up	0	0	3
21 up	0	0	4½
31 up	0	0	6
By candle light.			
16 up	0	0	4½
21 up	0	0	6
31 up	0	0	9

DIXON BRITTINGHAM.

August 19. 2w

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THE Bridge on the Potomac, near the Little Falls, will be ready for use on Monday next. The following tolls are to be paid for passing:

For a Foot passenger	3 cents.
For Horses or Cattle in droves	3 cents.
For man and horse	8 cents.
For hogs or sheep in droves	2 cents.
For waggon (and team) and other four wheeled carriages	50 cents.
For cart or other two wheeled carriages	25 cents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH,
TREASURER.

June 29, 1797.

☞ THE PRINTERS of the Mirror in Alexandria, Federal Gazette in Frederick-town, and of the Martinsburg and Winchester papers are requested to insert the above.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a Negro man named DANIEL COLL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a mist coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forwarned on their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some a the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20. tf

VENDUE.

LAND, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS HOUSEHOLD, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

On Thursday, the 26th of October next, will be sold at Public Sale, if not disposed of at Private Sale before,.

The Plantation the subscriber now lives on in Fauquier county,

45 miles from Alexandria and George town, containing 434 acres, the improvements are, 12 or 15 acres of meadow, (and a considerable quantity may be made at a small expence) an apple orchard of 200 trees, a garden newly paled in, a large frame dwelling house, new kitchen, corn house, and spring house, stone still house, stable, cow shed, &c.—this land is very well watered, and has about 200 acres now in wood. A plantation 2½ miles from the above, containing 264 acres, the greater part now in wood; 14 horses, mares, and colts; 30 head of black cattle, among which are a pair of young oxen, well broke to the yoke, a young bull, two years old last April, purchased of H. D. Gough, of Maryland, for 100 dollars when five months old, at which age he weighed 688 lb. milch cows, calves, &c. two waggons, one cart, a Dutch fan, plows, harrows, &c. tables, chairs, a new chamber clock, bedsteads, and one suit of curtains, &c. &c. The terms of sale will be one half cash for the land, and for the balance a credit of one and two years,—A deed and indisputable title will be given when the last payment is made. For the personal property the terms will be cash. Any part or the whole of the above property will be disposed of at private sale before the day appointed for public sale. For further particulars apply to the subscriber; in his absence to his wife, or Mr. Joshua Wilkinson.

JOSEPH RICE.

August 22. 2wim.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against an assignment of a bond given by me to Charles Metcalf, as I believe the greatest part is now paid, and will not pay any more, except compelled by law.

JOSEPH RICE,

August 22. 2wim

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortmen of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows, about 22 years of age, have been used to plantation business. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed.

Fountain Inn Tavern,

MARTINSBURG.

THE subscriber, respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she continues keeping the FOUNTAIN INN, where she has made several improvements, is well furnished with commodious stable, carriage house, &c. &c. Being determined constantly to be supplied with the best liquors, and a plentiful supply of every necessary of the first quality for the comfortable accommodation of town or country customers, travellers, &c. they will find it their interest to call on her, as she positively will equal if not exceed in accommodations, supplies and attendance, any public house in town or country, without any exception.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of James Graham, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, that a settlement of the said estate may be accomplished.

NANCY GRAHAM.

June 27.

Lands for Sale.

I WISH to sell a tract of land near Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, containing between 8 and 900 acres, the soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and more than three fourths covered with valuable timber. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN KEENE.

Loudoun county, Virginia, August 17. 12awtf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the District Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

August 22. 3m1w

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Wash, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Best English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and

bottoms, suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

For Sale,

At a very low price, and on a liberal credit,

That valuable House & Lot

now occupied by John Duffey in Fairfax street;—the house is large and roomy, and has good cellars under it. The lot is 33 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. The situation for business is perhaps equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

July 6. tf

THE tenants of William T. Alexander are informed that I have full power to collect his rents in this town, and although disagreeable as it may be, I have to inform all delinquents, that distress will be made for all rents that have been due over thirty days, owing to the very bad pay heretofore, and Mr. Alexander being determined to have his rents punctually paid.

JESSE SIMMS,
Attorney for Wm. T. Alexander.

July 11.

To be Rented,

For one or more years, and possession given the first of next month,

That valuable Property, situate

at the intersection of King and Water Streets, now in the possession of Mr. John Ramsay. This property consists of a large two story Frame Building, the upper part of which is divided into four rooms and neatly finished for the accommodation of a family, with a covered passage leading to a convenient kitchen in the yard below. Also a large three story Brick Store at the foot of the lot on Water Street, and an alley leading through to Union Street. The premises will be rented either separately, or together, as may suit the applicants.

To be leased on a ground rent forever,

A vacant Lot of Ground,

situated on Water Street, between the aforesaid buildings. For terms apply to

THOMAS ROGERSON.

June 27. epsf

To Let,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A Dwelling-house & Store

in Prince Street, one of the best situations for business in town. Apply to

JOHN GILL.

June 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD.

A few pieces

Fine Cambricks and Lawns,

Fine Napkins and Table Cloth Diapers.
Six boxes cotton cards, and
Fifty reams writing paper.

A PERSON from the northward, who can come well recommended as to his honesty sobriety, and industry; as also for his experimental knowledge in the different branches of agriculture, and the draining, watering, and improving of meadows to the highest perfection, wishes to be employed by any gentleman in Fairfax, Loudoun, Frederick, or Berkeley, counties. He would undertake the superintending of an estate, or large farm or farms that might be conveniently situated, either on shares, or at a certain salary. His family is small, and his wife is considered to understand the management of a dairy, and the making of the fluff and cloathing for the people remarkably well. Application to be made at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR, where any further particulars will be made known.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of DARLING & EARP, by bond, bill, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Those that do not pay off on or before the first of October, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney, and suits will commence against all those that do not comply with the above, without respect to persons.

GEORGE DARLING,
CALEB EARP.

August 26. 3w12w

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder for ready money, and immediate possession given, on Friday the 6th day of October next, at the dwelling house of Mr Thomas Lewis, in Loudoun county, near Middleburg, under a mortgage made by the said Lewis to me,

The Tract of LAND, on

which he now lives, containing by a late survey 356¼ acres. On the farm is a dwelling house 26 by 18 feet, with two stone chimneys, having a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling house, and other necessary out houses. There are two apple orchards of good fruit on the tract, and upwards of half the land still in wood—the residue is laid off in convenient fields, under good inclosures, and plenty of water in each.—Some good meadow may be made on it. Also, Nine Slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls.

LEVEN POWELL.

August 29. tdf

Lodgings to be Let,

CONSISTING of a dining room, two small bed chambers, a garret, and kitchen; and if necessary stabling for two horses, with a good hay loft, &c. situate on Fairfax street. Possession will be given on the first of September. For particulars enquire at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

August 29.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *First Eminience*, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf.

Wanted at Mount-Vernon,

A HOUSE-KEEPER, competent to all the duties of that office in a large family—for such, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum will be allowed.—

OR

In place of a HOUSE-KEEPER, a HOUSEHOLD STEWARD, well acquainted with the duties of a Butler, and skilled in the art of cookery (the manuel part of which would not be required of him) would be employed at the above, or greater wages, if his qualifications entitled him to them.

No person in either case need apply personally or by letter, who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of his, or her sobriety and integrity, as well as fitness in other respects for the trust which would be reposed.

G°: WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, 12th August, 1797. 1afgt

A Great Bargain.

THE subscriber has for sale 410 acres of arable Land, lying in the county of Spotsylvania, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg. On this tract are forty or fifty acres of meadow unimproved, but may with little expence be made equal to any meadow in the county—the high lands are esteemed exceeding good for the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. A further description of the above land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to John Luke, within six miles of Alexandria.

ROBERT PITT WASHINGTON.

August 22. 6w1w

Golden Sheaf Tavern.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that the house in Leesburg, lately occupied as a tavern by Mr. Henry M'Cabe, deceased, the sign of the Golden Sheaf, is still kept open by them for the accommodation of gentlemen, travellers, and others, and as they are amply provided with every requisite for the business, and their accommodations equal to any in this town, together with a disposition to please, they doubt not of giving satisfaction to those who may call on them.

GEORGE M'CABE.
JANE M'CABE.

Leesburg, August 12. 12aw3w

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